

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION INFORMATION LETTER

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CANNER'S GUARANTY TO DISTRIBUTORS

The Conference Committee with Distributors met in Milwaukee on Tuesday, July 7th. The meeting was well attended by representatives of the different distributors' organizations and the National Canners Association.

While there were four questions suggested for consideration, practically the entire time of the conference was devoted to the consideration of the guaranty form which has recently been mailed out by the National Wholesale Grocers Association.

A full report of the meeting will be published next week, but meanwhile, owing to the general interest, it is deemed advisable to send out this special notice in reference to the form of food guaranty.

The representatives of the National Wholesale Grocers Association insisted on the form which had been submitted, but indicated a willingness to agree to certain modifications. These modifications, however, did not meet the approval of the Canners' Conference Committee.

The members of the Conference Committee representing the National Canners Association finally agreed upon the following form of guaranty:

Dated.....

The undersigned seller guarantees that all articles of food sold by seller to.....purchaser shall not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the pure food laws of the state to which shipment is made and within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and amendments thereto; provided, however, that the seller does not guarantee against such goods becoming adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of said laws or of said Act, as amended, after sale and delivery by reason of causes beyond seller's control; and provided that special guaranty against swells and spoils, with time limit for claims or allowance in lieu of guaranty for swells and spoils, shall govern if included in sales contract.

Signed

Address

The Canners' Conference Committee recommended that, pending the development of experience in the interpretation of

the requirements of the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Food and Drugs Act, if buyer shall raise any question as to whether or not delivery complies with the McNary-Mapes amendment, that shipment on arrival shall be submitted to competent authorities for determination.

The above form did not meet with the approval of the distributors' committee, and, on motion, the chairmen of the Conference Committees of the different organizations were authorized to appoint a committee of five each, to meet prior to the January convention of the National Cannery Association, to further consider an acceptable form of guaranty.

Meantime canners who do not wish to sign the grocers' form of guaranty may desire to use the form which has the approval of the Cannery Conference Committee.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN JUNE

Preliminary figures on the volume of department store sales show a decrease of 6 per cent from May to June on an average daily basis. The Federal Reserve Board's index, which makes allowance both for number of business days and for usual seasonal changes, was 96 in June, on the basis of the 1923-1925 average as 100, compared with 97 in May and 106 in April. In comparison with a year ago the value of sales for June, according to the preliminary figures, was 3 per cent smaller, and the aggregate for the first half of the year was 9 per cent smaller.

FISHERY RESEARCH LABORATORY ESTABLISHED

With the establishment of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Fisheries research laboratory at Gloucester, Mass., officials see possibilities of further elimination of waste and improvements in fish merchandising, thus adding to the importance of the fishing industry, now valued at \$125,000,000. Efforts will be made to improve the handling of fresh fish, including transportation, canning, smoking, salting and freezing. One of the important functions of the Bureau's laboratory will be the assistance which it will be in position to render in cooperative research work with the chemical and research laboratories of sea food products companies in the North Atlantic states. The Bureau's research in bacteriology will be concerned with the study of the action of various bacteria on fresh, canned and smoked fish, in an effort to discover if an improved flavor can be brought out. In a study of the temperature at which fish should be frozen, the laboratory will attempt to set up a standard by which fish frozen for shipments should be gauged. Studies will also be made to see what effect freezing has on the nutritive value of fish flesh.

PRELIMINARY ACREAGE OF CANNING CROPS

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued on July 10 the following figures showing the preliminary acreages on July 1 for cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, tomatoes, green lima beans and beets.

Cabbage.—The preliminary estimate of acreage of cabbage for kraut planted in 1931 is 28.7 per cent less than the acreage grown in 1930, or a total of 19,680 acres estimated for 1931 compared with 27,610 acres grown in 1930. The total of 19,680 acres include both contract and open market acreage, and is based upon growers' and packers' reports on acreage contracted and on the proportion of their total requirements of raw stocks which they expect to purchase on the open market in 1931.

The table below gives, by states, total acreages estimated for kraut in 1931 compared with total acreages harvested from 1927 to 1930, inclusive.

New York shows a reduction in acreage of 36 per cent; Wisconsin, 26 per cent; Ohio, 30 per cent; Indiana, 10 per cent; Illinois, 10 per cent; Michigan, 25 per cent; Minnesota, 30 per cent; Washington, 38 per cent; "Other States," 34 per cent. Colorado acreage shows no change from the 1930 acreage.

State	Harvested Acreage				Preliminary
	1927	1928	1929	1930	Acreage
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
New York	3,900	5,400	6,000	9,000	5,800
Ohio	2,500	2,250	2,700	3,300	2,310
Indiana	300	730	1,080	1,400	1,260
Illinois	300	670	670	800	720
Michigan	1,530	1,620	1,700	2,030	1,520
Wisconsin	2,000	4,000	5,500	7,200	5,330
Minnesota	430	430	500	540	380
Colorado	300	500	500	500	500
Washington	260	200	320	320	200
Other States ^a	940	1,400	1,640	*2,520	1,660
U. S. total	12,820	17,200	20,610	*27,610	19,080

* Revised.

^a "Other States" include Arkansas, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, California.

Cucumbers for Pickles.—The preliminary estimate of acreage of cucumbers for pickles in 1931 is 24.8 per cent below the acreage harvested in 1930 and about 28 per cent less than the acreage planted last year. The estimate of 87,990 acres planted in 1931 is based upon reports to the Department of Agriculture of packers and growers who grew or contracted 87 per cent of the total acreage harvested in 1930, and assumes that the remaining 13 per cent of the acreage not represented in these re-

ports will show a similar change to the acreage reported. The following table gives, by states, the estimated total acreage planted in 1931 compared with total acreages harvested from 1927 to 1930, inclusive.

Material reductions are indicated in all states except Illinois.

State	Harvested Acreage				Preliminary Acreage
	1927 <i>Acres</i>	1928 <i>Acres</i>	1929 <i>Acres</i>	1930 <i>Acres</i>	1931 <i>Acres</i>
Massachusetts			700	700	500
New York	3,450	3,700	3,030	4,770	4,290
Ohio	*3,000	*3,200	*3,730	*7,000	5,000
Indiana	6,800	9,870	9,000	12,500	8,550
Illinois	900	1,500	1,250	1,400	1,400
Michigan	17,350	22,840	21,000	*30,000	22,800
Wisconsin	6,800	10,100	11,310	*19,000	15,000
Minnesota	3,000	3,500	3,500	4,500	3,000
Iowa	270	1,500	2,200	4,000	3,400
Missouri	670	2,300	2,350	2,800	1,080
Maryland		1,450	1,500	*2,100	1,010
Virginia			800	1,350	680
Kentucky		1,220	1,150	1,500	1,350
Mississippi		4,500	5,000	7,100	4,680
Louisiana			900	1,000	1,020
Texas			1,000	*3,000	1,200
Colorado	3,130	2,300	2,000	2,800	2,200
Washington	410	460	610	700	500
Oregon			1,320	2,000	1,270
California	2,120	2,700	2,710	3,440	2,800
Other States ^a	10,680	4,040	3,550	4,690	4,100
U. S. total	*58,700	*75,990	*80,170	*117,040	87,990

* Revised.

^a "Other States" include Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.

Tomatoes.—The preliminary estimate of the 1931 acreage of tomatoes for canning or manufacture is 27.6 per cent below the acreage grown in 1930 and is about the same as the average acreage grown during the five-year period, 1925-1929. The total of 292,890 acres estimated for the country in 1931 includes (except in California) both the contract tomato acreage and the open market acreage to be used for canning or manufacture this season. This estimate is based upon reports from canners whose contract acreage in 1930 represented 66 per cent of the total acreage grown for canning or manufacture. Estimates on open market acreage are based largely upon reports by canners on the proportion of total requirements of raw stock which they will probably purchase outside of their contract tonnage in 1931.

Substantial reductions in acreage are indicated in all of the most important areas. Indicated decreases in the various areas are as follows: Indiana, 19 per cent; Illinois, 31 per cent; Arkansas and Missouri, 35 per cent; Kentucky and Tennessee, 30 per cent; New York and Pennsylvania, 22 per cent; New Jersey, 28

per cent; Delaware and Maryland, 19 per cent; Virginia, 30 per cent; Utah, 19 per cent; California, 54 per cent.

The following table gives, by states, the total estimated acreages planted in 1931 compared with the acreages grown from 1927 to 1930, inclusive:

State	Harvested Acreage				Preliminary
	1927 Acres	1928 Acres	1929 Acres	1930 Acres	1931 Acres
New York	10,540	12,500	13,000	15,500	12,100
New Jersey	30,000	33,000	33,000	43,000	31,000
Pennsylvania	3,740	3,600	3,420	5,400	4,300
Ohio	10,000	10,400	10,950	*12,400	9,900
Indiana	42,990	49,870	59,840	79,000	64,000
Illinois	5,110	5,130	5,440	6,500	4,500
Michigan	1,800	1,000	1,990	*2,600	2,000
Iowa	4,080	4,810	4,570	6,400	6,400
Missouri	19,440	18,700	20,940	28,900	20,230
Delaware	15,000	13,500	13,500	14,000	11,800
Maryland	40,000	32,000	44,000	48,900	39,000
Virginia	13,200	9,300	12,100	15,500	10,800
Kentucky	6,530	5,500	6,400	8,430	5,900
Tennessee	8,450	10,220	9,200	*14,000	9,800
Mississippi				3,550	2,130
Arkansas	17,820	19,000	22,000	28,000	16,800
Colorado	2,000	1,000	2,030	2,500	2,800
Utah	5,200	5,650	6,180	*8,200	6,640
California	28,700	24,700	41,680	52,250	a23,900
Other States ^b	3,310	4,070	6,380	*9,700	8,800
U. S. total	267,970	265,810	317,820	*404,820	292,890

* Revised.

^a Contract acreage only acreage in previous years includes open market acreage.

^b "Other States" include Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Green Lima Beans.—Reports from 42 canners of green lima beans indicate a reduction of 12.2 per cent in the acreage planted in 1931 compared to that planted in 1930. These firms reported a total of 24,220 acres for 1931 compared with 27,580 acres planted in 1930. Drastic decreases are indicated in Michigan, Minnesota and New Jersey. Delaware shows a 20 per cent cut. Maryland, Virginia and Ohio have larger acreages than in 1930.

The table below gives, by states, the actual acreages reported for 1930 and 1931 by these identical firms.

Beets.—According to reports from 88 canners of beets, the acreage of beets for canning is reduced 56.6 per cent below the acreage planted in 1931. A total of 3,665 acres was reported by these firms for 1931 compared with 8,450 acres planted in 1930. All areas show reduced acreages. Considerably less than half

the 1930 acreages are indicated in New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Colorado and Oregon.

The table below gives, by states, the actual acreages reported for 1930 and 1931 by these identical firms.

State	LIMA BEANS			BEETS		
	Acreage 1930 Acres	1931 Acres	P. ct. of 1930 P. ct.	Acreage 1930 Acres	1931 Acres	P. ct. of 1930 P. ct.
Colorado				520	140	27
Delaware	9,470	7,600	80			
Indiana				370	220	59
Maryland	2,210	2,270	103			
Michigan	4,260	2,390	56	740	520	70
Minnesota	870	550	63			
New Jersey	1,910	1,480	77	610	140	23
New York				1,830	620	34
Ohio	1,580	2,060	130	210	200	95
Oregon				590	175	30
Utah				140	100	71
Virginia	4,450	5,000	120			
Wisconsin				2,380	1,120	47
Other States ^a	2,830	2,270	80	1,060	430	42
U. S. Average	27,580	24,220	87.8	8,450	3,665	43.4

^a "Other States" for Lima Beans include Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and Wisconsin; for Beets: Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington.

FORECAST OF PEAS AND SNAP BEANS FOR CANNING

The following tables showing the forecast of production of peas and snap beans for canning are taken from a report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 10.

Peas.—Based upon reported condition of the crop on July 1, the 1931 forecast of production of green peas for canning or manufacture is now 22 per cent below the estimated production in 1930 and is 3.5 per cent below the five-year average production for the period 1925-1929. The indicated average yield per acre on the total planted acreage is 1,540 pounds for 1931 compared with 1,837 pounds in 1930 and with a five-year average of 1,876 pounds. It is the lowest yield per acre on record during the past 13 years.

The drastic cut in production has been caused chiefly by the terrific heat which prevailed in Wisconsin, Minnesota and other areas during the latter part of June. Yields on Alaskas were reduced and the late crop of sweets suffered great damage from heat, dry weather and aphid infestation. From present indications, condition on the sweet varieties was reduced to at least 50 per cent of normal.

A more thorough check on yields will be made as of July 15 and a report on probable production will be issued about July 23.

State	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1930 <i>Acres</i>	1931 <i>Acres</i>	1930 <i>Pounds</i>	1931 <i>Pounds</i>	1930 <i>1,000 lbs.</i>	1931 <i>1,000 lbs.</i>
Maine	1,330	1,400	2,250	1,800	2,902	2,520
New York	34,440	33,800	2,200	1,440	75,708	48,672
New Jersey	500	550	500	1,300	250	715
Pennsylvania	2,010	1,950	900	2,050	1,800	3,908
Ohio	5,410	5,950	850	1,000	4,598	9,520
Indiana	6,270	6,270	2,210	1,800	13,857	11,286
Illinois	12,060	13,550	2,200	1,600	27,852	21,680
Michigan	11,000	12,240	1,800	1,400	22,037	17,136
Wisconsin	127,000	116,000	1,810	1,480	229,870	171,680
Minnesota	17,900	17,180	1,730	1,250	30,967	21,475
Delaware	3,200	2,800	330	1,630	1,056	4,564
Maryland	13,000	13,260	550	1,700	7,150	22,542
Tennessee	1,400	1,400	900	1,800	1,200	2,520
Montana	3,500	2,050	2,340	2,300	8,190	6,095
Colorado	3,700	3,770	1,818	1,650	6,727	6,220
Utah	13,070	6,540	2,750	2,200	35,942	14,388
Washington	2,100	1,870	2,500	2,430	5,250	4,544
California	950	1,000	2,640	2,200	2,508	2,200
Other States a	3,700	3,320	1,750	1,920	6,475	6,374
U. S. total	263,800	245,500	1,837	1,540	484,558	378,120

a "Other States" include Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia and Wyoming.

Snap Beans.—On an acreage 25 per cent less than the acreage grown in 1930, the 1931 forecast of production of snap beans for canning or manufacture is 6.2 per cent below the estimated production in 1930. The indicated production is based upon the reported condition of the crop on July 1. From this condition it appears that a crop of 80,050 tons is in prospect for 1931 compared with a production of 85,300 tons in 1930 and 91,000 tons in 1929. The five-year average production for the period 1925-1929 is 63,380 tons.

In many areas materially higher yields are in prospect than were realized during the unfavorable season of 1930. More promising indications are especially noticeable in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Indiana. The crop in the Southern states has suffered from lack of moisture and indicated yields are relatively low. Production in the western group of states will be considerably smaller on account of the drastic reduction in acreage. New York production is also smaller, due to a 34 per cent cut in acreage. From present indications, Wisconsin and Michigan are likely to be higher in production.

State	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1930 Acres	1931 Acres	1930 Tons	1931 Tons	1930 Tons	1931 Tons
Maine	1,300	1,000	2.7	2.4	3,500	2,400
New York	11,270	7,400	1.3	1.5	14,600	11,100
Pennsylvania	3,450	2,800	.8	1.8	2,800	5,040
Indiana	3,710	3,500	.6	1.5	2,200	5,250
Michigan	5,000	5,800	.9	1.1	5,400	6,380
Wisconsin	5,000	7,500	.8	1.3	7,200	9,750
Delaware	2,300	2,550	.7	1.3	1,600	3,320
Maryland	9,740	7,000	.8	1.5	7,800	11,400
South Carolina	1,400	700	1.0	1.1	1,400	770
Tennessee	2,450	2,130	1.0	.8	2,400	1,700
Mississippi	2,640	1,720	1.0	1.2	2,600	2,060
Arkansas	3,000	2,380	.5	.8	1,500	1,900
Louisiana	3,500	1,500	1.2	1.2	4,200	1,800
Colorado	2,100	940	4.0	2.9	8,400	2,730
Utah	1,280	200	3.1	2.7	4,000	540
Washington	940	750	3.3	3.0	3,100	2,250
Oregon	800	400	3.5	3.4	2,800	1,360
California	770	640	3.9	4.0	3,000	2,560
Other States ^a	8,750	6,450	.8	1.2	6,800	7,740
U. S. total	74,390	55,990	1.15	1.43	85,300	80,050

^a Other States include Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

CONDITION OF CANNING CROPS

The condition of cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, tomatoes, snap beans, green peas, lima beans, beets, and sweet corn, as of July 1, is shown in the following tables taken from reports issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 10.

CABBAGE	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	10-year average July 1, 1920-29	CUCUMBERS— Cont'd.	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	10-year average July 1, 1920-29
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
New York	84	93	85	Illinois	82	80	80
N. Atlantic	84.0	93.0	85.0	Michigan	86	85	84
Ohio	80	80	84	Wisconsin	86	82	78
Indiana	91	81	80	Minnesota	82	89	73
Illinois	85	80	88	Iowa	83	90	81
Michigan	95	97	82	Missouri	90	80	79
Wisconsin	75	95	83	N. Central	85.0	84.8	81.6
Minnesota	78	75	85	Maryland	90	..	..
N. Central	83.5	91.2	83.3	Virginia	80	..	..
Colorado	90	77	86	S. Atlantic	86.5	..	..
Washington	77	100	89	Kentucky	..	..	..
Far Western	80.3	85.6	87.8	Mississippi	71	..	..
Other States	82	85	80	Louisiana	42	60	..
U. S. average	83.6	91.1	83.7	Texas	70	..	..
CUCUMBERS				S. Central	66.8	60.0	..
Massachusetts	a	..	..	Colorado	83	88	80
New York	70	87	86	Washington	86	76	87
N. Atlantic	70.0	87.0	86.0	Oregon	85	..	..
Ohio	78	87	79	California	91	85	84
Indiana	84	86	83	Far Western	87.0	85.3	86.8
				Other States	85	69	79
				U. S. average	82.8	83.7	82.0

	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	10-year average July 1, 1920-29
TOMATOES	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
New York	89	89	82
New Jersey	90	89	80
Pennsylvania	89	90	78
N. Atlantic	89.7	89.1	80.4
Ohio	89	83	82
Indiana	86	88	78
Illinois	84	91	82
Michigan	90	82	80
Iowa	88	91	82
Missouri	72	82	78
N. Central	83.7	86.4	78.8
Delaware	85	84	76
Maryland	81	86	75
Virginia	81	72	72
S. Atlantic	81.6	82.9	74.7
Kentucky	86	82	78
Tennessee	65	76	79
Mississippi	76	..	..
Arkansas	69	86	75
S. Central	71.3	83.0	70.8
Colorado	88	92	84
Utah	85	81	87
California	87	85	85
Far Western	86.7	84.8	85.2
Other States	75	86	78
U. S. average	83.0	85.5	78.7

SNAP BEANS

Maine	84	88	81
New York	88	87	86
Pennsylvania	82	79	76
N. Atlantic	86.6	85.4	84.2
Indiana	84	69	67.1
Michigan	81	92	82
Wisconsin	77	87	82
N. Central	79.3	85.0	79.7
Delaware	83	65	67.8
Maryland	84	82	77
South Carolina	40	..	67.2
S. Atlantic	77.4	78.7	76.3
Tennessee	40	70	77
Mississippi	55	..	76
Arkansas	44	70	68.2
Louisiana	58	..	68.1
S. Central	50.0	70.0	78.8
Colorado	87	88	83
Utah	92	91	87
Washington	93	92	94
Oregon	95	84	81
California	80	82	89
Far Western	91.5	87.9	85.6
Other States	73	70	76
U. S. average	77.7	81.1	80.5

PEAS

Maine	90	90	84
New York	66	94	76
New Jersey	54	49	77
Pennsylvania	77	32	74
N. Atlantic	67.3	86.6	76.2

	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	10-year average July 1, 1920-29
PEAS—Cont'd.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Ohio	78	38	67
Indiana	75	72	70
Illinois	77	83	82
Michigan	75	89	73
Wisconsin	54	78	75
Minnesota	54	83	80
N. Central	58.9	78.3	75.1
Delaware	74	20	73
Maryland	72	20	76
S. Atlantic	72.3	20.0	75.2
Tennessee	90	60	69.0
S. Central	90.0	60.0	90.0
Montana	81	60	69.4
Colorado	78	80	78
Utah	74	85	86
Washington	90	90	..
California	83	..	70
Far Western	78.6	80.2	83.8
Other States	80	65	77
U. S. average	62.8	76.4	76.2

	July 1, 1931	June 15, 1931	July 1, 1930
LIMA BEANS	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Colorado .....	..	..	..
Delaware	85	78	92
Indiana .....	..	..	..
Maryland	85	85	75
Michigan	75	72	..
Minnesota	95	85	96
New Jersey	90	..	88
New York .....	..	..	..
Ohio	80	82	71
Oregon .....	..	..	..
Utah .....	..	..	..
Virginia	80	85	90
Washington .....	..	..	..
Wisconsin .....	..	..	..
Other States	73	73	75
U. S. average	81.9	78.9	86.9

BEETS

Colorado	90	90	88
Delaware .....	..	..	..
Indiana	a	92	90
Maryland .....	..	..	..
Michigan	89	82	89
Minnesota .....	..	..	..
New Jersey	85	85	78
New York	89	90	92
Ohio	90	94	22
Oregon	62	53	79
Utah	80	93	92
Virginia .....	..	..	..
Washington	80	85	98
Wisconsin	78	86	79
Other States	70	78	86
U. S. average	81.6	86.5	83.7

SWEET CORN	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	10-year average July 1, 1920-29	SWEET CORN— Cont'd.	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	10-year average July 1, 1920-29
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine	80	93	79	Nebraska	87	89	88
New Hampshire ..	a		84	N. Central	88.6	86.5	83.3
Vermont	85	87	83	Delaware	87	83	82
New York	90	86	75	Maryland	90	87	78
Pennsylvania	83	81	75	S. Atlantic	89.8	86.6	78.5
N. Atlantic	85.7	87.4	78.0	Tennessee	75	90	74
Ohio	90	60	76	S. Central	75.0	90.0	74.0
Indiana	86	89	81	Other States	88	86	83
Illinois	92	92	86	U. S. average	88.3	86.7	81.6
Michigan	80	85	80				
Wisconsin	85	88	78				
Minnesota	88	90	85				
Iowa	88	89	86				

a No report. b 6-year average.
c 1-year average.

TRUCK CROP MARKETS

Noticeable decreases in shipments of cantaloupes, watermelons, tomatoes, onions, and potatoes last week brought down the total movement of 39 important fruits and vegetables to 22,370 cars during the week ended July 4, or fully 6,000 less than the output of the preceding week, according to the weekly report of the U. S. Market News Service. Watermelons still led with 6,100 cars, but potatoes required only 4,670, and cantaloupes and tomatoes only about 1,690 cars each. Tennessee became the leading source of tomatoes last week, with a record of 100 cars daily from that state alone. Total tomato shipments dropped to 1,700 cars, but were still 40 per cent heavier than a year ago. Texas decreased to 445 cars, Mississippi shipped only 315, South Carolina about 75, and Ohio, Arkansas and California from 35 to 50 each. Movement was getting under way in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

Orange shipments from California increased again to 1,275 cars, but only a dozen carloads of this fruit came from Florida because the season there is ended. Movement of oranges was nearly twice as heavy as a year ago. Only 20 cars of grapefruit originated in Florida, 30 in California and 45 arrived from Porto Rico. California lemon shipments were still averaging over 100 cars daily, compared with 60 a year ago. Grapes increased to about 210 cars last week and were much more active than last season. California originated 180 and Arizona 30 cars of grapes. Georgia peach shipments decreased to 420 cars, but North Carolina and Alabama increased to 25 each and California originated 70 cars. Light movement was reported in Texas and Mississippi. Total movement for the week was only 575 cars, as against 880 for the same period last summer. Pear shipments to date have been six times as heavy as during the early part of last season. Movement of California pears increased to 615 cars.

Plums and prunes totaled 315. The western cherry season was proving rather disappointing, as the output decreased to 125 cars, almost exclusively from the Pacific Northwest and Utah. New-crop apple shipments totaled 225 cars, mostly from Illinois. The apple season was opening in the Virginias, Indiana and Missouri. Only 15 cars of apples moved from cold-storage.

The 1931 sweet-potato season began with 10 cars from Florida. About 20 cars of old-crop sweets came from storage. Green peas were originating chiefly in New York, Washington and Colorado; about 175 cars moved, compared with 300 a year ago. Cabbage shipments dropped to 90 cars, mainly from Ohio and Missouri, although movement was beginning in Iowa and southwestern Virginia. Only 130 cars of snap beans were reported, the principal sources being Maryland, New Jersey and the Carolinas. About equal quantities of celery came from California and Michigan, the total being 70 cars. About 90 cars of green corn came from Alabama, 70 from Florida, 30 from Texas and 25 from North Carolina. The season for corn opened in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Cucumber shipments decreased to 245 cars, the same as a year ago.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	June 28- July 4 1931	June 21-27 1931	June 29- July 5 1930	Total this sea- son thru July 4	Total last sea- son thru July 5	Total last season
Apples:						
1931 season	225	229	336	540	729	109,547
1930 season	19	85	16	109,567	102,801	102,801
Beans, snap and lima	132	314	129	8,117	8,570	9,559
Blackberries, dewberries, loganberries	14	28		101		
Cabbage	90	171	127	18,916	16,069	38,306
Carrots	125	90	112	8,615	9,314	12,404
Cherries	126	269	241	1,688	2,006	2,581
Corn, green	247	329		1,887		
Cucumbers	246	388	241	4,208	5,351	7,643
Mixed deciduous fruit	139	130	162	800	801	5,921
Mixed vegetables	227	301	363	18,454	18,972	31,173
Peaches	573	698	881	2,162	3,266	38,499
Pears	614	438	166	1,178	189	28,828
Peas, green	174	169	300	5,100	4,231	6,800
Peppers	79	172	38	2,317	1,887	2,786
Plums and prunes	313	397	549	2,478	2,683	8,716
Spinach	4	4	0	9,300	9,383	9,630
Strawberries:						
Domestic	31	37	25	13,536	10,629	10,669
Imports	10	0	8	10	12	15
Tomatoes	1,695	2,613	1,202	18,010	19,279	33,578

WEATHER CONDITIONS

About the beginning of the week ended July 7 much cooler weather overspread the northwest and soon thereafter the severe heat wave that had prevailed for several days in the interior valleys was definitely relieved, according to the weekly report

of the Weather Bureau. There were also widespread showers in many central and northern areas. The data shows that the temperature for the week as a whole averaged much above normal over most of the eastern half of the country and decidedly below normal in the northwest.

Substantial rains occurred in much of the middle Atlantic area as far south as northern South Carolina, and also rather generally in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and in the central and northern trans-Mississippi states. Rainfall was scanty in the southeast and southwest, while the week was practically rainless west of the Rocky Mountains.

There were also substantial rains in the important agricultural area comprising Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and, more locally, Montana. As a result of the increased moisture and lower temperatures, conditions in these states have been markedly improved.

In the Ohio Valley the rains were less general than in the states previously mentioned, but many localities had helpful amounts, and the general situation shows improvement. About one-third of Kentucky was missed, and a good many localities in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are still needing moisture. In the Atlantic area from North Carolina northward conditions remain largely satisfactory, though some sections, especially parts of North Carolina, Virginia and more widely New York, are becoming dry. In the southeast, centering in Georgia, the drought is still largely unrelieved; some localities in that state had the driest June in more than 50 years. Also in the southwest, centering in Oklahoma, drought is becoming critical in many places. In the Pacific northwest favorable conditions were maintained.

DANISH PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CANNED FOODS

The Danish demand for canned vegetables and canned fruits during the past season has remained more or less unchanged, states the assistant trade commissioner at Copenhagen in a report submitted to the Department of Commerce. Last year's crops of both vegetables and fruit, except as far as pears are concerned, showed a record yield. The Danish production of canned vegetables during 1930 reached a total of 7,351,239 pounds valued at \$897,598 compared with 10,054,078 pounds and \$1,233,950 during 1929. The production of canned fruit has remained more or less the same during the last few years, with probably a small increase in certain classes. During 1930 the domestic production came to 3,440,058 pounds valued at \$346,939 against 3,178,372 pounds valued at \$372,186 during 1929.

Imports of canned vegetables during 1930 amounted to 270,504 pounds valued at \$41,226, as compared with 378,089 pounds valued at \$52,026 during 1929. The United States was the chief supplier, furnishing 182,100 pounds valued at \$27,305 during 1930 as against 244,490 pounds valued at \$32,016 during 1929; Belgium 14,330 pounds valued at \$1,874 during 1930 as against 53,792 pounds and \$6,136 during 1929; France 29,542 pounds valued at \$4,550 during 1930 compared with 35,494 pounds valued at \$6,403 during 1929, and Great Britain 15,653 pounds valued at \$2,945 during 1930 against 8,818 pounds valued at \$1,600 during 1929.

During 1930 imports of canned fruits amounted to 1,719,588 pounds worth \$186,855, as compared with 1,701,290 pounds valued at \$191,029 during 1929. Imports from the United States amounted to 1,248,906 pounds valued at \$135,189 during 1930 as against 1,270,952 pounds valued at \$136,602 during 1929.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS APPROXIMATES \$70,000,000,000 ANNUALLY

Census of Distribution figures show that the annual volume of trade in the United States through all wholesale types of establishments amounts to \$69,628,448,061. This figure almost equals the gross value of manufactured products, is about six times the gross income from farm production, and exceeds the volume of retail business by nearly \$20,000,000,000. The difference between the volume of wholesale trade and the volume of retail business is accounted for by the fact that the volume of wholesale business includes exports made by wholesale establishments, sales to industrial consumers, and involves duplication in handling at various stages of the movement of goods from producers to retailers and to industrial consumers. The retail business, on the other hand, includes sales made to ultimate consumers only. The Census figures show, however, that more than 50 per cent of the wholesale total is accounted for by the sales of wholesale merchants of the usual type.

The Census figures show that there are 169,888 wholesale establishments of all kinds in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. In addition to wholesale merchants of the usual type, these establishments include brokers, manufacturers' sales branches, bulk tank stations, selling agents, exporters, country buyers of farm products, and newer types of wholesalers such as cash-and-carry houses, drop shippers, wagon distributors, etc.

The volume of business shown in this total includes sales made by wholesalers to consumers at retail, but it does not include the volume of wholesale business done by retailers.

Neither does this total include the more than \$11,000,000,000 of sales made by manufacturers direct from their plants to retailers, or the more than \$16,000,000,000 of sales made from manufacturing plants direct to industrial consumers.

The figures presented in this report are based on a field canvass during 1930 of every city, town, and rural area in the United States and show the business for the year 1929.

State	Number of Es- tablish- ments	Volume of Business (1929)	Per Cent of Total Volume	Volume of Wholesale Trade per 1,000 In- habitants
Alabama	1,743	\$574,145,187	.82	\$216,986
Arizona	359	99,787,146	.14	228,870
Arkansas	2,052	373,074,080	.54	201,227
California	9,751	4,159,023,157	5.97	732,009
Colorado	2,076	540,398,295	.78	521,620
Connecticut	1,309	517,550,006	.74	322,060
Delaware	287	236,005,985	.34	991,874
District of Columbia	496	350,754,056	.50	720,234
Florida	2,055	466,381,961	.67	317,699
Georgia	3,184	1,017,439,942	1.46	340,876
Idaho	681	121,193,295	.17	272,344
Illinois	11,687	6,806,323,029	9.86	899,793
Indiana	3,734	921,561,046	1.32	284,608
Iowa	4,954	1,057,006,060	1.52	427,764
Kansas	4,323	1,020,677,356	1.47	542,625
Kentucky	2,049	534,273,131	.77	204,511
Louisiana	1,730	853,122,733	1.23	405,862
Maine	987	189,975,451	.27	238,363
Maryland	2,205	741,647,913	1.07	454,441
Massachusetts	6,069	3,061,803,888	4.44	727,483
Michigan	5,273	2,174,202,745	3.12	440,030
Minnesota	5,521	1,716,902,857	2.47	669,619
Mississippi	1,713	385,226,122	.55	191,655
Missouri	6,674	3,361,720,921	4.83	926,349
Montana	1,249	158,545,212	.23	204,694
Nebraska	2,890	1,053,989,371	1.51	764,869
Nevada	96	13,718,677	.02	150,755
New Hampshire	326	61,760,022	.09	132,817
New Jersey	2,350	1,014,458,630	1.45	251,041
New Mexico	317	53,546,927	.08	126,588
New York	25,316	17,064,514,767	25.37	1,408,282
North Carolina	2,434	720,071,904	1.03	227,152
North Dakota	2,620	262,458,543	.38	385,402
Ohio	8,078	3,064,444,170	4.44	465,540
Oklahoma	4,183	776,887,481	1.12	324,244
Oregon	1,440	466,841,451	.67	489,352
Pennsylvania	10,546	4,761,812,064	6.84	494,426
Rhode Island	738	300,688,570	.43	437,084
South Carolina	1,539	333,528,360	.48	191,793
South Dakota	1,974	236,490,607	.34	341,256
Tennessee	2,203	1,077,750,047	1.55	411,827
Texas	9,606	2,804,509,116	4.03	481,461
Utah	737	189,627,095	.26	355,566
Vermont	308	57,392,926	.08	150,425
Virginia	2,344	650,308,593	.94	270,978
Washington	2,631	1,147,657,432	1.65	733,882
West Virginia	1,132	346,838,887	.50	200,001
Wisconsin	3,516	979,288,691	1.41	333,265
Wyoming	283	34,060,887	.05	153,367
Total	160,888	60,628,448,061	100.0	*567,122

* Average.

BUSINESS INDICATORS

(Weeks ended Saturday, weekly average 1923-1925=100)

	1931			1930		
	July 4	June 27	June 27	July 5	June 28	June 28
General business:*						
New York Times		73.7	73.5	90.2	91.3	90.9
Business Week		74.1	76.0	101.4	100.3	94.7
Freight car loadings			77.1	82.6	97.7	96.0
Wholesale prices (Fisher's):						
All commodities	70.6	70.3	70.0	85.6	85.7	86.2
Agricultural products	62.7	62.1	61.4	87.6	88.0	88.8
Non-agricultural products	72.9	72.8	72.8	84.2	84.2	84.6
Bank debits outside New York City	108.4	86.0	100.7	150.3	127.5	134.9
Bond prices	106.6	106.5	106.1	106.2	106.1	106.4
Stock prices	144.1	143.0	130.0	197.3	192.2	197.7
Interest rates:						
Call money	36.4	36.4	36.4	57.6	54.5	60.6
Time money	38.9	34.3	34.3	68.6	74.3	81.8
Business failures	101.5	103.7	114.7	106.9	120.4	119.7

* Relative to a computed normal taken as 100.

a Revised.

CAR LOADINGS

	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise L. C. L.	Other
Week ended June 27	759,290	297,403	216,229	245,658
Preceding week	739,116	293,624	217,133	228,359
Corresponding week, 1930	936,690	371,864	239,544	325,282
Corresponding week, 1929	1,006,569	440,441	260,705	395,423

ITALIAN CHERRY CROP

A large cherry crop of very good quality is being gathered in southern Italy this year, according to information furnished the Department of Commerce in a report from the American consul at Naples, Italy. The 1930 crop in this region was sub-normal, being only about three-fourths of that of an average year and one-half of that of 1929. It is estimated that the present cherry crop will be from 40 to 50 per cent larger than that of 1930 crop, and hence considerably above average.

The official export statistics of the Italian Government show that while the exportation of fresh cherries in 1930 remained about stationary, as compared with the two preceding years, the exports of cherries in brine tumbled in 1930 to 7,534,220 pounds valued at only \$879,888, as compared with 25,419,920 pounds valued at \$2,714,220 in 1929.

It is estimated that in former years about 25 per cent of the entire cherry crop was exported, the greater part being in brine. The United States, Germany, France and England were the best customers. From January 1 to March 31, 1931, 1,901,688 pounds of sulphured cherries with a value of \$212,067 were exported, as compared with only 1,069,010 pounds valued at \$100,954 in the same period of 1930. Figures for 1929 were

2,598,120 pounds valued at \$262,185. It will be seen, therefore, that 1931 exports show an increase thus far of about 100 per cent over last year although they are considerably under the 1929 figures.

BRITISH MALAYA IMPORTS OF SARDINES

According to a report forwarded to the Department of Commerce by the assistant trade commissioner at Singapore, the imports of canned sardines into British Malaya during the first quarter of 1931 totaled 873,600 pounds valued at \$51,612. While this figure represents a gain over the 604,800 pounds valued at \$38,397 in the fourth quarter of 1930, it represents only slightly over 20 per cent of the imports during the first quarter of 1930, which amounted to 4,244,800 pounds valued at \$300,786.

The following table shows the imports of canned sardines to British Malaya, by countries, from July through December, 1930, contrasted with the corresponding period of 1929:

	July to December, 1930		July to December, 1929	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
United Kingdom	2,240	\$405	20,880	\$0,833
British possessions	13,440	1,023	24,640	3,512
Europe	25,840	8,339	168,000	21,280
United States	2,679,040	161,817	4,905,600	359,002
Japan	11,200	870	47,040	3,585
Other countries				165
Total	2,741,760	173,144	5,172,160	397,377
Re-exports	1,798,720	108,044	2,040,640	165,222
Net imports	943,040	65,100	3,131,520	232,155

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